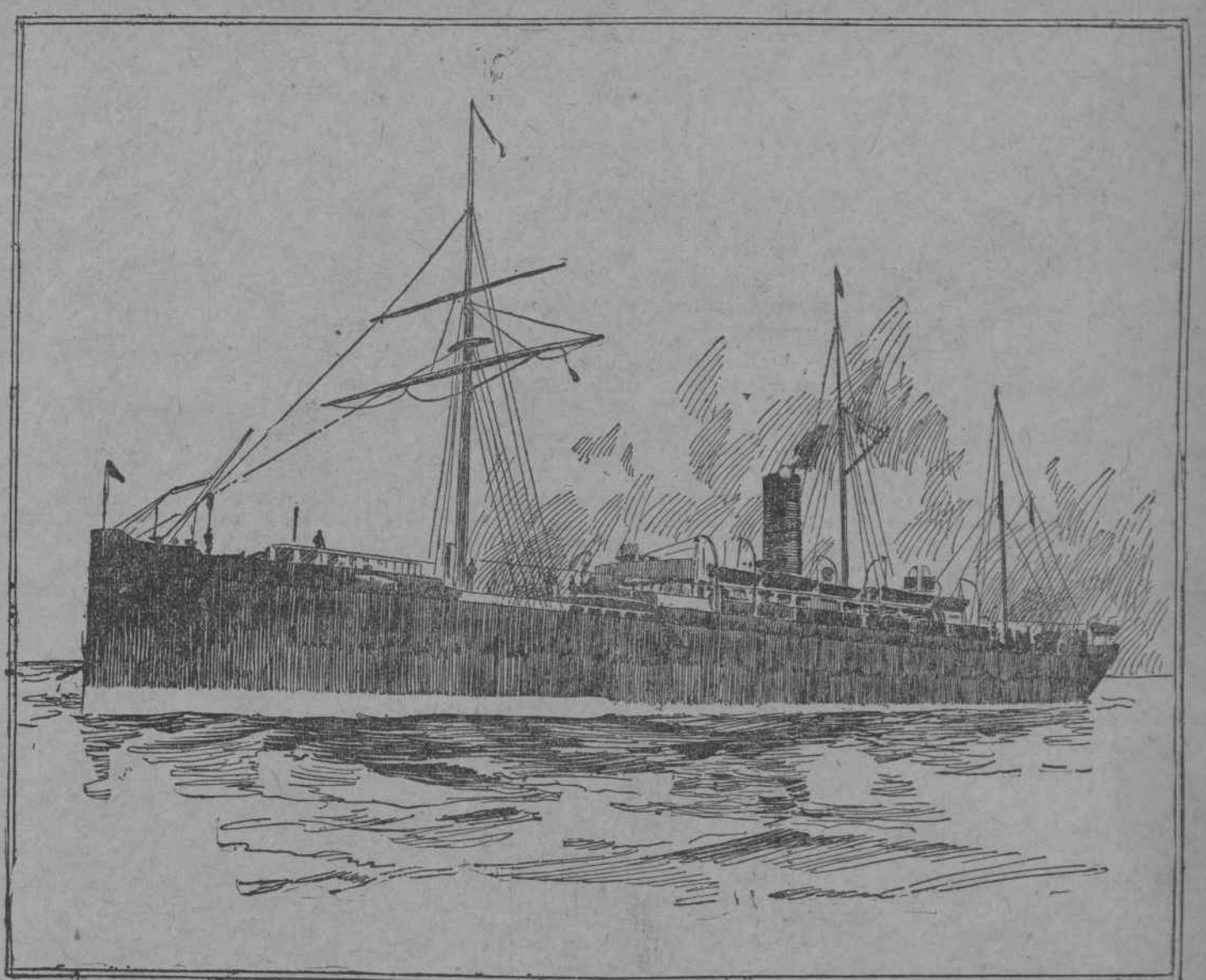


ONE OF SPAIN'S LARGEST TROOP SHIPS ON HER WAY WITH REINFORCEMENTS TO CUBA.



SPANISH TROOPS EN ROUTE FOR CUBA.

Group of soldiers on the transport Santiago just leaving Santander to reinforce the army of the Antilles.



THE SPANISH TRANSATLANTIC LINER SANTIAGO.

One of the numerous ships which the Government of Spain has pressed into service for the transport of troops to Cuba. She recently sailed from Santander with a large force.

SPAIN WOULD HAVE NO CHANCE.

The London Papers Agree as to Our Overwhelming Superiority.

St. James' Gazette Points Out the Damage That Privateers Might Inflict.

BLAME FOR OUTSPOKEN SENATORS.

Castelar Declares That All Our Army, Navy and Militia Combined Would Not Suffice to Capture Cuba.

By Julian Ralph.

London, March 2.—The Evening Standard makes a comparison between the Cuban question in the United States and the Armenian question in England and says:

"There are plenty of fanatics in this country who would risk war and ruin in the fever of their zeal for the Eastern victims. Such are at least as numerous in the United States, but it is understood that President Cleveland stands firm for non-intervention."

The St. James' Gazette, which always tastes like a green persimmon in the mouth of an American, says that if we go to war about Cuba it does not follow that we would have such a mere walkover as we seem to anticipate. The fall in American stocks tells, it declares, its own tale, and it adds:

Spain Talks of Privateers.

"On paper the American navy is slightly superior, but American commerce would be a fine bait for Spanish privateers, and even the capture of Cuba would hardly compensate for the damages that Spain might inflict."

"The Spanish papers remind us that another of America's political chicks is coming home to roost. The United States, as everybody knows, declines to recognize the doctrine in the Declaration of Paris, that 'privateering is and remains abolished.' But everybody does not know that Spain was the only European power which was sufficiently impressed by the American example to refuse to agree to the Declaration of Paris, also, consequently, there is not even a slight obstacle in the international agreement to prevent Spaniards from equipping a swarm of steamers under letters of marque to prey upon American shipping. That is what Americans always threaten they would do to British mercantile marine if ever they go to war with us. They have spoken so loudly that the Spaniards could not help hearing."

Wipe Spain Off the Seas.

A short editorial in the Chronicle says: "If it comes to a naval struggle with the States it will simply wipe Spain off the seas. Spain has eight battleships of anything like modern date. Three are believed to be not yet in seagoing trim. The States has eight ready of much superior force. In cruisers of above 3,000 tons Spain has eight, the States thirteen; or, if we make a thousand-ton measurement, Spain has nineteen, ranging from fourteen to twenty-two and one-half knots; the States has twenty-four ranging over fourteen knots up to twenty-two and twenty-three knots. If it comes to land fighting the States can do with her militia all she does with her regular army, and then release 20,000 out of 25,000 regular soldiers

to be in three weeks concentrated in Cuba. Spain can, on paper, put 120,000; but how many could be put in the field for preventing a revolution at home? According to returns half a million. It is only necessary to name the amount to show how absurd the comparison is. The States could spare ships to sink every Spanish transport."

Cleveland's Difficult Task.

The Standard, in the most pro-Spanish leader of the day, says: "Vehement indignation in every part of Spain has been caused by the resolution in the Senate. The attitude of public men of all parties seems absolutely unexceptionable. The Ministers are adhering to a politic reserve. In some quarters the intention is expressed to fit out sworn merchantmen as privateers to prey on American commerce. Amid the many voices raised not one is in favor of deferring to Washington opinion or for listening to 'friendly' counsels which the Senate advises President Cleveland to offer the Madrid Cabinet. Nor can we be surprised that strong feeling has been excited. Granted for the sake of argument that the States have on the grounds of international law or humanity any right of interference, the language employed by some of the Senators is needlessly, almost recklessly, offensive. If Mr. Cleveland feels compelled to make representations to the Court of Spain his task has been rendered difficult, if not hopeless, by the extravagance of American sympathizers with the Cuban insurgents."

Campos on Recognition.

The Daily News says President Cleveland ought not to act hastily for numerous reasons. Should the United States recognize the Cubans as belligerents, the News says, the result would almost certainly be war between Spain and America. The result of such a conflict, however, could not be doubted should the Americans go into it with their whole heart, but this they probably would not do, as the war would involve neither the national security nor honor. General Campos believed that recognition of the Cubans would be a blessing in disguise, because, should the United States send troops to Cuba there would be regular battles instead of the desultory fighting which has thus far marked the campaign in the island.

The entire army, navy and militia forces of the United States, according to Senor Emilio Castelar, would not be adequate to the success of such an enterprise. An alliance between Spain and Mexico with the object of counteracting the designs of the United States has been recommended by Premier Canovas del Castillo, the News says, but such an alliance might be anticipated by a pact between Cuba and Mexico, though the latter is not at present favorable to the suggestion.

Weyler's Severities Defended.

A high official connected with the Spanish Embassy here said to-day that in Spanish official circles it is not regarded as likely that war would ensue in consequence of the action of the United States Senate concerning Cuba. President Cleveland, he said, was a man of calm judgment, who was not likely to force matters, and who held the key to the situation. Nevertheless, he said, Spain would take prompt precautionary measures. The excitement of the people in Spain, in view of the circumstances, he thought, was pardonable. Should the House of Representatives and President Cleveland endorse the view of the Senate, however, he declared, Spain must accept those acts as hostile, but in the course of subsequent negotiations the acute stage might be expected to pass off, and the insurrection in Cuba would be suppressed before the end of the Spring

months. Spain would never agree to sell Cuba to the Cubans. They had not money enough to pay for the island, anyway. It was untrue, too, he said, that the measures employed by Captain-General Weyler were inhuman. Severity must be exerted against people who prefer rapine and looting to honest, hard work.

NEW JERSEY FOR CUBA.

Lower House of the Legislature Adopts Resolutions Commending the Action of Congress.

Trenton, N. J., March 2.—The Legislature met at 8 o'clock to-night. In the

House, the following resolution, by Leader Robertson, was unanimously agreed to:

Whereas, The struggle being made by the patriots of Cuba to secure the priceless blessings of liberty to the people of their island, and release from domination of a European kingdom, has been maintained for twelve months, and all efforts of Spain to suppress the uprising of this people has proven unavailing.

Resolved, That the House of Assembly of the State of New Jersey (the Senate concurring), has heard with satisfaction of the adoption of resolutions according belligerent rights to the Cuban people, and respectfully requests the members of the National House of Representatives from this State to give their earnest support to these or other resolutions of similar tenor.

GERMAN EDITORS UPHOLD THE DONS.

The Attitude of the United States Senate Called Yankee Presumption.

Cleveland Advised by the Vossische Zeitung to Stop Duck Shooting and Attend to Business.

ARE FRANCE AND SPAIN UNITED?

Secret Negotiations Are Reported to Be Proceeding Between the Two Latin Nations for Combined Action in Case of War.

By Henry W. Fischer.

Berlin, March 2.—All the evening papers notice editorially the Spanish-American situation. Nearly all of these comments are devoid of any kindly sentiments toward the United States, and seem to look at every movement against foreign aggression or possession on the American continent as Yankee presumption.

The Vossische Zeitung takes President Cleveland personally to task. It advises him to stop duck hunting long enough for a little energetic work in the way of seek-

ing to disentangle the labyrinthian troubles into which the Senate's action has precipitated the country.

The paper expresses doubt whether the wisest and most honest opinions in the United States will enable Mr. Cleveland and his government to resist the powerful Jingo pressure, combined with the influential clique interested in sugar and tobacco.

An evidently inspired article appears in the North German Gazette, which says that the Spanish threats are undergoing serious consideration. It questions the authenticity of the report that Cubans are desirous of buying the island.

Commenting upon the demonstration in Barcelona yesterday, it says that Spain's indignation and excitement are quite natural and correct. Nobody, in the meantime, however, need look upon the reported increased armament of Spain as tragic. Still, if President Cleveland should follow up the Senate's request and recognize the Cuban rebels as belligerents before the negotiations between Washington and Madrid upon the subject are ended, then the negotiations ought to be terminated.

The Frankfurter Zeitung asserts that secret negotiations are proceeding between France and Spain with the object on the part of Spain of procuring the intervention of France against the United States.

The Lokal Anzeiger says that the action of the United States Senate in regard to Cuba has resulted naturally in an explo-

sion of Spanish national indignation on the part of the Government and the people in defence of the Spanish flag in Cuba to the last extremity.

The Leipziger Nachrichten says that America may be right from the American and Monroe point of view, but her course is not based upon any policy other than the American national one.

The Lokal Anzeiger, the Post, and the Berliner Neueste Nachrichten express the opinion that the vote of the Cuban resolution in the United States Senate ought to have for Spain the immediate blissful consequence of the nation being aroused to vindicate its existence, to show that it is not stone dead. Instead of wasting its powers in party squabbles.

Germania expresses hope that the United States will recognize the fact that the Spanish excitement is justified and treat it with coolness and calmness.

The Boersen Courier says: "The United States Government is driving toward a conflict with Spain. This and other agitations give proof that a militia system is no measure of safety against the warlike tendencies which are supposed to be possessed chiefly by countries requiring compulsory and universal military duty."

The Reichsbote declares that no Spanish Government can give up Cuba. The United States Senate, the paper thinks, has made a great attack upon Spain which will create a most serious conflict unless the American Government tries to avoid going to extremes.

POSTAGE STAMPS FOR PATRIOTS.

Cuban Government Authorities an Issue for the Insurgents' Mail.

Four Denominations Planned, and a Considerable Revenue is Expected.

The Cuban Government has authorized an issue of postage stamps to be used in the transportation of all mail matter within the interior of Cuba as well as to foreign ports where the use of a special messenger service is necessary. This is the first decree issued by the new Government, from which a source of revenue is to be created.

The regime has established a system of prefectures throughout that portion of the island controlled by it, and a part of the duties of the prefects is to attend to the forwarding of all mails. The revenue derived from the new charges are partially to defray the expenses of these officers. Any excess is to be turned into the Treasury.

The mail to this country is sent by hand or through private channels, and the expense is very heavy, as the Cuban Government has not yet been recognized by the Postal Union of the various countries. Letters or other matter bearing the stamps of the new Government are not yet recognized by the postoffices of the United States, and as a special messenger service is required for their transportation and safe delivery some provision had to be made for the expense attached to such service.

The new stamps are of the following denominations: one-cent in gray; five-cent in blue; ten-cent in orange, and twenty-five-cent in green.

The Child Caught the Blow.

Six-year-old Josephine Yasserino, of No. 259 Adams street, Hoboken, came between her father and mother as they were quarrelling late last night and was struck across the bridge of the nose by a brass chimney thrown at her father. A deep gash was inflicted and it is feared her sight may be destroyed. She was taken to Police Headquarters by her father, and after being attended by Police Surgeon Simon, was sent to St. Mary's Hospital. Her mother was arrested.

PIERCE'S PELLETS FOR THE LIVER



CONSUL GENERAL AND MRS. HERBERT W. BOWEN, AT BARCELONA.

The consulate at Barcelona was attacked by a Spanish mob, which was suppressed with difficulty by the police. Mr. Bowen is a New York lawyer. He was appointed Consul at Barcelona in 1890, and Consul-General in 1895. He is the brother of Clarence W. Bowen, of the Independent, and the son of the late Henry C. Bowen. Mrs. Bowen is the daughter of George T. Vingt, of No. 46 West Thirty-fourth street. Mr. Bowen has made a special study of international law, and speaks several languages. He is thirty-five years old.